Barriers to Combined Heat and Power in New York

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Energy Competition is Emerging

- Efforts are underway to restructure the electricity market
- Global competition is encouraging outsourcing of industrial energy assets
- Critical questions:
 - What actions have been suppressed by monopoly protection?
 - How will competitive responses challenge current attitudes, assumptions and habits?

Electric inefficiency due to outmoded regulatory approach

- 90 years of monopoly regulation
 - No rewards for efficiency -- all pass through
 - State law prevents competition
- Central generation paradigm has led to:
 - Government enacted barriers to efficiency
 - Customer inertia
 - Vendor focus on electric only technology
 - Aging capital stock of generation



Benefits of CHP

- Dramatically improves energy conversion efficiency - lessens reliance on fossil fuels
- Saves customers money use less fuel to produce the same energy products
- Reinvestment in infrastructure improves competitiveness
- Improves the environment reduced fuel combustion reduces pollution

What Has Prevented Wide Use of CHP?

- Numerous Electric Market Regulatory Barriers - Few Opportunities to serve
- Other non-electric market barriers
 - Environmental Laws that Ignore or Efficiency
 - Tax Policy



Barriers to Competition

- Competitive Transition Charges (CTC's) and Exit Fees
- Grid Interconnect Standards
- Standby (Backup) and Supplemental Energy Rates and Access
- Retail Access and 3rd Party Ownership



Environmental Barriers

- Input versus performance standards
- Old plants grandfathered
- New Source Performance Standard approach fosters continued use of existing plants
- Permitting is Lengthy
- Allocation of Allowances May Reinforce Market Power
- Displaced Emissions Not Recognized

Federal and State Tax Policy

- Federal Tax Depreciation
 - Depreciation Schedules for Modern Energy Equipment are Inappropriate
- State Gross Receipts Tax
 - 3rd party supplier of steam or electricity must pay an 8% tax vs. self generation

